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## HEARTH & BOUDOIR

### Long Coat the Newest.

The long coat which is to be such a feature of the winter fashion is worn over the entire gown, made of the one material, and this makes possible the velvet waist with the skirt. Of course the great difficulty and the great objection to a velvet waist to match a skirt is that the material is heavy, but the newest weaves of velvet are wonderfully light in comparison with those of a few years ago, and when a transparent yoke—even a small one—and collar are added, instead of the high lined stock collar of a few seasons past, there is a great difference in the comfort of the waist. These gowns will be worn in the street without a wrap in the early days of the winter, and the coat worn over them will be loose enough to be thrown off when entering a house. In other words, the gown is distinctive and finished without any outer garment.

### Cafe Frappe.

Make a pint and a half of strong drip coffee of double the usual strength. Scald one pint of thin cream, dissolve in it one cupful and a third of granulated sugar, then set aside until cool. Mix with the coffee, add one teaspoonful of vanilla, and pour into the freezer. Freeze slowly until of a mushy consistency. Serve in glasses with a spoonful of whipped cream on each.

### Fancywork Apron.

One or two dainty aprons to don of an afternoon when needlework is the order are a cherished requisite of every feminine wardrobe. Nainsook, lawn and batiste are the favored materials, though a wash taffeta or India silk is sometimes used. The apron shown is of newest design and develops charmingly. The center is lengthened by a straight gathered flounce,



above which are two shaped pockets for holding the articles of needlework. Two straight panels appear at the sides. Feather-stitching provides an attractive finish for the edges and pockets, while a bit of embroidery renders the latter ornamental as well as useful. Broad ties in a big bow give a coquettish air which is vastly becoming.

### Variety in Hat Trimmings.

Ostrich feathers, heretofore used principally on large hats, appear on the smallest of chapeaux, and for those who require something more serviceable than the ostrich there are the quills and wings in many shapes and sizes. Flowers, too, in dull tones are much used as bandeau trimmings, and quite often a wreath of delicately tinted roses is laid around the crown of a broad brimmed hat and the bandeau finished with ostrich feathers.

### Colored Fancy Velvets.

In colored fancy velvets, whose name is legion, embroidery of the same color as the gown is used, with a touch of contrast in the waistcoat of brocade or embroidered satin; and it must be confessed that, for instance, with a gray gown a touch of yellow in the waist and a fall of old lace seem to soften the lines of the velvet and to make it far more becoming. Blue and gray, pink and gray and yellow and gray—the latter always the smartest—are seen, while green, red and yellow are all used with black.

### To Be Worn This Winter.

In textures moire corduroy is a novel material, which presents a pleasing silkiness to the eye, and in soft shades of brown it is beautifully effective with sable and mink furs. These skins, by the way, with a revival of chinchilla, in combination with splendid laces for evening use, are again to be the winter favorites, and since muffs are enormously big, and a number of the boas prodigiously long, it naturally follows that furs will

be dear. Chinchilla skins are especially scarce, and only those which show the velvety markings are approved. With some of the smaller made-up sets there is again a tendency to employ milliner trimmings—lace falls, ribbon ruches, rosettes, etc.—with the ends of the neckpiece treated with a fussy grace of ribbon.

## BOUDOIR CONFIDENCES

Among the favorite fall trimmings there can be noted the following: Knots of colored ribbon for trimming sleeves and yokes. Chemisettes and yokes of lace trimmed with narrow pipings of colored velvet.

In the follies of fashion there are shoulderettes of white lace run with colored ribbons.

A handsome little gayly colored cloth vest which is set in the front of Eton coats, blazer jackets and bodices of all kinds.

Handsome pipings of silk so planned that they border the regular trimmings and are used for edgings to cuffs, revers, ruffles and appliques. No gown but has a deal of this piping and no gown but looks the better for it.

### Ribbons of All Descriptions.

The Persian ribbons, both wide and narrow, are particularly beautiful, a novelty being sash ribbons that in coloring and pattern are strikingly like the old-fashioned Paisley shawls. For belting there is a ribbon in widths from one to three or four inches, the background of which is of gold thread with a handsome Persian design done in rich colors, and for trimmings there are the daintiest narrow Persian ribbons in all varieties of color.

Taffetas and liberty satin ribbons which are always in demand are to be had in all of the standard widths and shades beside meeting the demand for novelty in the way of the latest fashions in color.

### New Short Coats.

The new short coats have arrived. They are queer and will not be becoming to the majority. Truly, they look like impertinent street sparrows. They do not attempt to fit the figure under the arms, and the waistline is about four inches above the waist. From this point they curve out at the back, and the slash up the center makes the two sides stand out and almost cross at the hem exactly like a sparrow's tail.

Whether or not this original shape will be worn is in the hands of the women. One thing is true—the short coat is the thing of the moment for afternoon frocks.

### Reign of Ribbon Bows.

Gay fancy paints the wearers a host of butterflies, and the most surprising is the vogue for bows, mostly of Watteau origin, which have lighted like myriads of butterflies on this season's toilets. They deck the slippers or ties, the gown, the coat, the hat and even the hair. They are perky or square, as preferred, and are made of the most old-time ribbons with picot, frayed or pinked edges and with surfaces glaze, changeable, flowered, figured and striped or plain. A spool of the tiniest wire is usually found in lady's work basket for the delicate substantiation of the edges of bows, ruches and other furnishings.

### Straw Hats Still Worn.

Despite the fascination of the charming new models in felt, straw hats will be quite as much in evidence during fall days. Not a few women are bringing out their spring polo turbans. Extremes in this style, however, are quite out of date. New models are built on wire frames and extend out at the sides and a little over the face. One simple, practical hat of black and white straw is surrounded by a band of velvet with short, outstanding loops two inches apart. Two graceful white wings on either side of the front cling to the brim and raise high as they get toward the back.



Boiled cauliflower will be much whiter if placed in the saucepan head down, to insure submergence.

A good way of cleaning oilcloth is to sponge it well with skim milk, as it brightens and preserves the color. When making starch for light fabrics add one teaspoonful of borax, which not only keeps things cleaner, but puts a nice gloss on them.

Sleeves made of rubber sheeting with elastic at wrist and elbow are convenient to slip on when washing

the dishes, if one is dressed for the afternoon.

To revive patent leather first rub with a linen rag soaked with olive oil or milk and polish with a dry, soft duster. Cream and linseed oil in equal parts are a good polish for patent leather boots.

### Tip-Tilted Hats.

The side-tilting of hats, as well as the toboggan slide directions, are no longer the same marvelous sights, for the eye is getting quite used to them. Twice as many hatpins are needed, and such superbly jeweled ones as are used make lesser ones look extremely out of date. The tendency of plumes is to end upon the hair in the back, and is quite definitely accepted. They should not be worn, however, by what are now termed short women, those who fall below five feet nine or ten, but naturally there will not be any such discrimination. All the feminine world is after fashion regardless of all else.

### Demi-Train in Favor.

Many of the new skirts display a demi-train, their extreme fullness not always proving becoming when cut short. The average woman, too, no matter if she does demand convenience as to length in her walking costumes, prefers some little train to those that are worn in the house or for formal occasions, for the added length at the back assuredly does make for a dignity and grace of bearing that the shorter skirts never accorded.

### Cloth Waist for Fall.

Blouse of cloth made with groups of tucks and trimmed with a wide silk braid of the same color, forming straps on each side of the front.

The narrow vest is of guipure, form-



ing two little revers at the top. It is ornamented with buttons and bordered with a narrow braid.

The sleeves, shirred along the inside seams, are full and draped at the top, fitted below, where they are trimmed with the braid and finished with cuffs of guipure, bordered with the narrower braid.

### New Runabout is Smart.

One of the most attractive and practical ideas in the new fall fashions is the runabout suit, which will lose none of its prestige because of the importance of the more elaborate costumes. Women simply can not and will not get along without a comfortable runabout.

It is ready for every ordinary occasion, and is so smart that it may serve for all but the most elaborately dressy social functions. Suits of this character are among the first needs of the autumn. Phantom checks and plaids are among the new ideas here and will be a change from the solid colors in cloth and heliotta.

### Blouse Waists.

For dressy use the thin blouse is built in the softest of silks, crepe de chenes, chiffons and poplins. Radium silk which is a cross between taffetas and liberty, has a surface that shimmers with a wealth of shaded lights. Its suppleness renders it especially well adapted to the gathered surplice bodice—a last year's design reappearing with added attractiveness this fall.

This style of waist is remarkably becoming and graceful if it is made with care. It requires, however, a fitted lining, and the gatherings of the material must fit snugly to the figure. To prevent giving a flat appearance the fullness should slope in a curve from the under arm seam.

### Sewing Machine Secret.

Take out the screws that hold the foot-plate, remove it and you will be surprised at the amount of fluff accumulated there. Then clean under the whole of the plate and the little grooves with a penknife (having first removed the needle). Very often this accumulation of fluff is the cause of the machine running hard and not working well.

## ARCTIC "TRIAL TRIP"

### PARTY PLANS TO EXPERIMENT IN THE YUKON.

Frenchman Believes He Has the Best Plan Yet Conceived for Reaching the North Pole—Mistakes Made by Former Expeditions.

Imbued with the idea that the conquest of the north pole can only be accomplished by explorers who have become acclimated to the rigors of the arctic winter and who have had long practice with the management of dog sledges, a party of hardy ones in Dawson City, the metropolis of the Yukon district, has given an appreciative ear to the project of Dr. Antony Varicle, a Frenchman at present a resident of Dawson, who is said to be an inventor and an ardent student of polar research.

His plans as described to a meeting of citizens of Dawson recently do not



### Proposed Route to the Pole.

lack novelty and it is reported that Gen. Greeley, who has been in the arctic himself on a memorable expedition, has declared the scheme is well founded. Certainly, he admitted the correctness of the judgment of the French explorer in deciding to make a trial trip, as it were, in the Yukon district the coming winter, where the stage is set very like the setting in the neighborhood of the pole and the experiments will be within reach of civilization.

The real start, as reported, is to be made in June next year, so that Commander Peary need not fear keen competition as he nears his goal, for he will have had almost a year's start.

It is the contention of the new north pole seekers that the expeditions of all former polar explorers or pole seekers have been conducted on anything but lines that would be approved by the northern travelers of experience. Yukoners found many weak points in the methods of travel, equipment and composition of nearly every polar expedition of the past.

One contention which they think is a serious defect is that nearly every expedition sent to the arctic thus far has been composed of sailors, men who are useless on land or anywhere but aboard ship.

It is the object and plan of Dr. Varicle to draw the great contrast right here. He will have none but the most experienced northern mushers and travelers and none but most experienced and best trained heavy Yukon dogs.

The question of fuel and sufficient supplies to carry the expedition across the ice is the stickler. Varicle proposed to overcome this with an auxiliary expedition of mules. He can make the mules last 150 days or more by killing a mule every few days for food. The carcass of each mule killed will be converted into dog food. Varicle plans to take thirty mules and thus to supply no end of dog food. The food hauled by one mule will be fed to the mules until the supply on the one sleigh is exhausted. Then the first mule will be killed and his carcass given to the dogs. The second mule will suffer likewise, and so on.



### Helping Out the Dogs.

Down the line until the last few mules will be many days along the route before their time will come. With ten mules, 139 days would elapse before the last mule would be killed.

By thus supplying the dogs with mule meat each dog will have nothing to haul but supplies for the men. The knowledge of Nansen's great success with the oil burner will be utilized. No artificial heat will be needed for bodies. The oil will be only for cooking purposes. Yukoners often travel many weeks, sleeping under the open sky, with the temperature 40 to 90 or more degrees below, with only a fur robe for a bed.

Varicle plans to make an experiment of a trip of several thousand miles in the Yukon basin the coming winter over rough ice, with an unbroken trail. If he can average only

ten miles a day in the polar wastes he believes he will succeed.

His plan is to start from Grant land, the base of Peary's coming poleward dash, and to dash over the ice 700 miles to the pole and then continue 600 more to Franz Josef land, at right angles to Grant land, and to make the journey in about 150 days or less. Ships will make connections at both ends and each ship will be equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus, with which the travelers can communicate when within proper distance of the ship. It is expected the wireless will help to locate the ship without delay.

### CHINA A PARADISE FOR ACTORS.

Celebrities of the Stage Earn Big Money There.

China is the actor's paradise. There are thousands of actors in the empire and the "top notchers" earn considerably more in proportion than actors even in this country of high salaries. A native actor will earn, if he is a first-rate man, as high as \$1,800 a year, and while this money is insignificant compared to our princely pay lists, it will procure comforts and luxuries to a native in China that could not be duplicated here for fifty times the amount. There is a national actors' club with 30,000 life members, and there is a special god in the temples to whom all good Chinese Theatricals pray. It is very difficult to acquire the title of "actor" in China. The pupil is obliged to study three years as a super and one more year is required to give him the finishing touch. The pupil must learn by heart a repertoire of about fifty different plays and the rest of his life is spent in acting these plays without the slightest change and without ever being permitted to learn new ones. The idea is that an "actor," as such, must not condescend to learn, which is fitting only to an apprentice, but an actor may without injury to his dignity teach worthy pupils what he himself learned as a pupil.

### Yacht 85 Years Old.

The Sun printed recently an article showing that most yachts were short



lived and stating among other things that only five yachts on the registry were more than 50 years old. Now Benjamin Thompson of Portland, Me., comes forward with his yacht Laurel, which he desires to enter on the list of old timers.

The Laurel is now 85 years old. In September, 1820, she was advertised to carry passengers from Portland to the Bowdoin College commencement at Brunswick.

Mr. Thompson has owned the Laurel for a number of years. The above picture shows her general appearance at the present time.—New York Sun.

### Sees Only With Eyes Closed.

"My strangest case," said the oculist, "is a woman who can only see with her eyes shut. Her eyes are normal except in one respect—the nerve that conveys the image to the brain has become misplaced.

"This woman's eyes are bright and clear. They perform all their functions properly. They dart about, regarding the sunset, the sea, everything, but on account of their misplaced nerve they see nothing—nothing whatever.

"Yet let the woman close her eyes and the last object gazed upon is clearly visible to her. She sees with her eyes closed. She looks at you and everything is black. She seals up her lids, and there you are, distinct and bright before her."

### Oysters Grow on Crab's Back.

A crab on the back of which is a cluster of growing young oysters was caught in the vicinity of Cambridge, Md., a few days ago by a boy fisherman and is now on exhibition there. The crab is of medium size and on its back the oysters, seven in number, the size of a quarter, have attached themselves and are flourishing.

### Young Squirrels Adopted by Cat.

A coon cat belonging to Norris Smart of West Windsor, Vt., has three kittens about three weeks old. A few days ago she adopted two young gray squirrels and appears to think as much of them as she does of her kittens.

## DAHLIA NOW POPULAR

### HAS TEMPORARILY SUPPLANTED THE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Americans of Wealth Are Devoting Time and Money to These Beautiful Blooms—Require Constant Care to Reach Perfection.

The lengthening sojourn of men of wealth at their country homes has made the autumn flowers more important than they used to be. It was in part this circumstance that led some years ago to the cult of the chrysanthemum—a cult that cost the owners of country homes thousands of dollars.

The taste of wealthy growers has of recent years turned toward the dahlia,



and that flower is just now attracting the attention that the chrysanthemum enjoyed.

"There is always a gamble about raising dahlias," Leonard Barron, the American authority on the subject, told a Sun reporter, "because there is no telling how much enjoyment will be had out of them.

"No matter what degree of care may have been taken with them or how much money may have been spent, the dahlia fades with the first nip of winter frost."

Nevertheless more Americans of wealth are growing dahlias every year. Theodore Havemeyer, who began some time ago to devote his time and money to these flowers, has produced beautiful blooms in his gardens at Hempstead. Mrs. G. S. Hubbard at her country home, Twin Oaks, near Washington, wins prizes with the wonderful exhibits that her gardener sends to the autumn flower shows, and Charles Stewart Smith has been one of the most successful exhibitors this fall, sending beautiful specimens from his Stamford home. Among amateur growers none is more successful than E. D. Adams, whose home is at Seabright.

The types represented in the pictures are of the show dahlia which is the term used to describe all the self-colored and shaded dahlias, and the pompon, which are the usual varieties of the flower, although professional growers recognize others. Fashions change in the dahlias just as they do in other flowers and it was the cactus dahlia that interested growers after the cult of the flower became a fad.

There has been a noticeable tendency this year to return to the older form of the flower as the favorite, although it is with the cactus dahlia that the novelties are possible. The cactus dahlia has been known to growers much longer than amateurs suppose.

These dahlias were grown in England as early as 1880 and had been sent from Mexico to Holland eight years before. The roots were named in honor of President Juarez of Mexico, and these early plants were called after him. It was from this Mexican root that all the fancy dahlias grown to-day were developed.

The pompon dahlia, which is the kind most ordinarily seen in gardens, came first from Germany, where a Baden florist succeeded in getting a double type from the ordinary red



dahlia. These are the smallest of the commercial dahlias. They are most popular with those possessing gardens who do not make a cult of the flower, but grow it simply for decorative purposes.

The show dahlia is the form of the flower that corresponds most closely to the ordinary conceptions of the dahlia.—New York Sun.

Distributes Millions of Papers. A. E. Eccles, of Chorley, England has distributed 40,000,000 publications relating to temperance, hygiene, politics and religion.